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FIGHTING IS FURIOUS IN VALKENBURG AREA ON GERMAN FRONTIER

Americans Succeed in Breaking Through Town After Abortive Attempts

Domei

BERLIN, Septembre 17.—The entire Dutch territory between Maastricht and Aachen was the scene of grim fighting yesterday especially in the Valkenburg area where the battle for the Geule River crossings increased in violence. American troops attacked with full vigor in the Valkenburg area and after repeated abortive attempts succeeded in breaking in east of this small town. German troops there reacted immediately with strong counter-measures.

Fighting to the southeast of Aachen also rose to fury pitch. In continued sharp thrusts the Americans pressed toward the east and north between Aachen and Stolberg with strong tank and motorized units. After huge sacrifices, they captured few strongholds in the German fortified lines. Between the American wedges, German counter-attacks recaptured several strongholds. Other counter-thrusts are still in progress.

The same held true for the fighting in the region to the east of Eupen, Malmedy and St. Vith. Also in these sectors, German counter-attacks drove deep wedges into the enemy deployments and recapturing several key points forced the enemy to withdraw their advanced scouting tanks.

Likewise in the Nancy battle sector, German troops carried out strong counter-attacks from the north and cut off the rear communications of the American tank forces which had advanced from Pont-a-Mousson towards Chateau Salins. These tank forces were temporarily in a position to make contact with other forces which had passed Luneville in the westerly direction, but German counter-measures are also threatening these American formations to the east of Nancy, especially as further dents were made in their southern flank after the northern flank had been shattered.

North and south of the Burgundy gate, enemy forces tried to deploy for attack on Epinal from the north and simultaneously to thrust northward from Vesoul. This pincer movement, however, was frustrated by energetic German counter-measures. German troops without drawing on their local reserves greatly reduced several enemy bridgeheads on the Moselle to the north of Epinal and inflicted severe losses on the troops there. Fluctuating battle is now in progress along numerous rivers and on hill ridges in the western Vosges foothills.

Meanwhile in Brittany, fierce hand-to-hand fighting continued over the smoking ruins of Brest. Though employing much material, the Americans during the past 24 hours failed to make appreciable progress in street-fighting.

Pressure was also continued against other ports on the French northern and western coast, but no effective major attacks have so far been made. At Dunkirk, two attacks against the southern front were repelled while German naval batteries at Calais raked the Canadian concentrations. Heavy artillery duels took place at Lorient.

Strong Fortifications

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, September 16.—There has been a spread of the fighting in regions southeast of Aachen to the German western line of fortifications, and the attention of the world is now focussed on the extent to which the fortifications will withstand the force of the assault of the anti-Axis forces.

On the development of fighting near this western line of fortifications German military quarters on September 16 made observations which were noteworthy because of the implications carried by them that the line is nothing like anything it was four or five years ago in that it consists in an echelon-shaped position of a great length in proportion to the width which is difficult of smashing.

These observations were to the following effect:

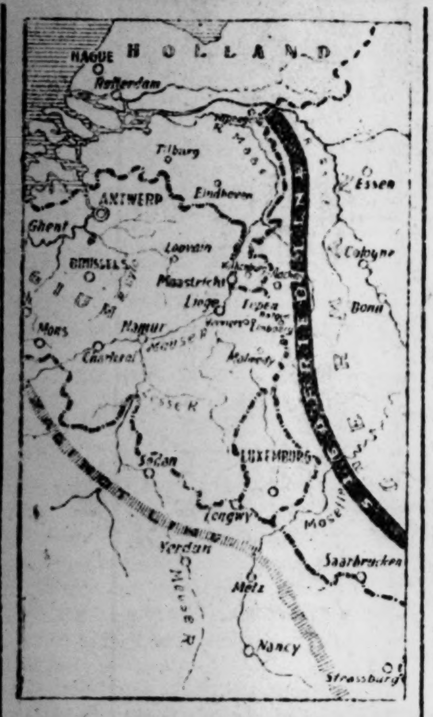
Things like the "Western Fort" which existed on the western front from 1939 till 1940 have become obsolete in consequence of the progress which has since been made in the modernization of warlike facilities and services.

The Maginot line of fortifications had grown old-fashioned in 1940, and there is abundant evidence to show that a line which tend to be cubic is quite useless in modern warfare.

Thus this German "Western Fort" has been completely replaced by a new line of fortifications which is so great an improvement on the old that it would be the easiest thing to describe it. The chief characteristic of this new western line of fortificaions is that it consists of an echelon-shaped position of a length great in proportion to the width.

The fighting which is proceeding in regions northwest of Trier is nothing but a fight staged in an area in front of this echelon-shaped fort.

The American forces have not come into contact with this new line of fortifications yet.



ENEMY AIR TROOPS LAND AT DUTCH-REICH BORDER

Germans Wipe Out Majority of Parachutists in Tilburg, Eindhoven, Nijmegen Areas

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Considerable formations of air-borne troops were landed by the anti-Axis west of the Dutch-German border at noon today, according to an urgent frontline report. Landings took place under protection of a big air umbrella in the area of Tilburg, Eindhoven and Nijmegen. German troops in the landing area immediately went into battle and encircling the parachutists have already wiped out the bulk of their formations.

Another urgent dispatch this afternoon said the Germans took their first anti-Axis war prisoners in Holland in the area where the para-troops were landed. First prisoners taken were parachutists belonging to the 1st anti-Axis army of air-borne troops.

SAN MARINO FIGHT RAGES

British Drive Wedge But Reich Still Holding Heights

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Fierce battles continued to rage in the San Marino sector on the Adriatic coast yesterday and though the British 8th Army threw into the battle nine or ten divisions to penetrate the German lines, only a small wedge was achieved. The Germans are still holding the commanding heights in the region. Altogether 34 enemy tanks and 19 armored cars were destroyed yesterday.

In the Florence area, the large-scale offensive to the north and northeast of the city were stopped by the Germans north of Lucca after inflicting heavy losses to the enemy.

BRITISH FINANCIERS UNEASY

India, Egypt Raise Question on Use Of Sterling Balances

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—India and Egypt have already raised the question regarding the use of their sterling balances, and these war creditors strongly want to know how and when and where they will be able to spend these deferred claims which, altogether, amount to two and a half times as much as the British War Department owed to the United States after the last World War, said the Weekly Economical Report, according to a dispatch received here recently.

British financial circles are anxious to remove the uncertainties involved in these short term claims, but hope that the history of the last postwar settlement, in which the dead weight of the war debt was treated like a commercial claim, will be kept in mind as a dreadful warning, it was added.

SOVIET LINES PIERCED SOUTHWEST OF MITAU

Both Sides Throwing in Huge Quantity of Men and Material in Baltic Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The great defensive battle in the Baltic area continued yesterday against Red Army forces which, despite enormous mounting losses, launched repeated attacks. Only north of Bauske, the Soviets managed to force a deep breach into the German front. The battle is still continuing there with both sides employing an enormous quantity of men and material.

North Bauske sector was subjected to extreme pressure since the beginning of the Soviet offensive in the Baltic countries and fighting has been especially bitter for the crossing of the Njemen. The Germans here turned to the offensive and advancing with tanks southwest of Mitau rolled up the Soviet lines and penetrated deeply into the Red Army positions.

Considerable air activity over this sector also testifies to the intensity of the battles raging in the Baltic countries. In the past 24 hours 96 Soviet planes were destroyed with the loss of only four German fighter planes. Also during the first three days of the defensive battle 234 Soviet tanks were put out of action.

Fighting in the other sectors of the Eastern Front saw little change during the past 24 hours. In the Warsaw area heavy German artillery fire was directed against Praga. Soviet attacks against the German bridgehead northeast of Warsaw proved futile. All attacks were thrown back and of the 50 attacking tanks 32 were knocked out.

German counter-measures against the massing of troops by the Soviets along the western border of Rumania were seen yesterday when strong German air formations directed powerful raids against the important Deva-Karansebes railway line.

At Sanok and Krosno, the Soviets continued their attacks with fresh troops but were checked by German counter-attacks. Thirteen Soviet tanks were destroyed in hard fighting by German and Hungarian troops.

In southern Transylvania, at Thorenburg and Neumary, German and Hungarian troops repulsed fierce Soviet attacks. Strong German air formations operating in this sector yesterday pounded Soviet communications and destroyed five railway stations, seven transport trains, two ammunition cars and 150 other vehicles.

HACKZELL'S CONDITION SAID 'GRAVE' AND WORSE

Finnish Foreign Head Arrives In Moscow to Replace Premier on Armistice Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The condition of Finnish Prime Minister Hackzell, who is the head of the Finnish armistice delegation to Moscow, is reported as "grave" and worse, according to the latest medical bulletin given out by a radio report from Moscow.

A London report meanwhile stated that Johan Henckell, Finnish Foreign Minister, has arrived in Moscow to replace Hackzell as head of the armistice mission as the Prime Minister is too ill to carry out his work.

Normandy MacDonald, correspondent of the B.B.C. declared that Henckell brought the Soviet peace terms to Hackzell as well as the Finnish reply which according to MacDonald accepts the conditions forwarded by the Soviets.

MAY SUCCEED HACKZELL

Castren Groomed as New Finnish Premier; Cabinet May Quit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—Urho Castren, President of the Administration Court, is being mentioned in Helsinki as a possible successor of Prime Minister Hackzell, who is now in Moscow, according to a Svenska Dagbladet report from Helsinki.

It is also reported that the present Finnish Cabinet will formally resign en bloc but that most of the members will be retained. Castren is strongly supported by the Conservative, Agrarian, Socialist and Finnish People's Parties.

Combined Fleet Ever Ready to Smash Enemy, Scribe Assures in Describing Its Activities

By C. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON BOARD A WARSHIP OF THE COMBINED FLEET.—The whereabouts of the Japanese Combined Fleet is at present enveloped in deep mystery and both the enemy and the Japanese people behind the guns are watching its future move with breathless interest. How intensely rejoiced, how profoundly encouraged and how vigorously excited against the enemy were Japan's 100,000,000 when they read the Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued at the time of the Saipan battle that "a part of the Combined Fleet went into action!" That emotion was a manifestation of the reliance the Japanese people place on their Combined Fleet and the sincere prayer they offer to it.

Why is it that the enemy still remains in the Pacific waters far away from Japan while giving much publicity to his plans of landing on the Japanese mainland? It is simply because the Combined Fleet, Japan's "wall" in the Pacific, is keeping a close watch over the enemy.

This reporter who has been privileged to stay in one of the warships of this Fleet and to see the vigorous training of the crews finds himself more and more firmly convinced of an unfailing victory for Japan.

Describes Activities

Let me briefly report on the recent activities of the "Invincible Armada" which I was privileged to observe in my capacity as a member of the Military Press Corps.

The aspect of the fleet has undergone an amazing change. Not only does it undertake naval operations on the water, but it must launch coordinated operations utilizing all the latest arms for defensive and offensive engagements.

The life aboard a vessel was far simpler and restricted than the one I had imagined. I was able to witness the grim determination to fight unto the last, combatting all obstacles and enduring hardships.

Along with the development of science, warships have assumed complicated features. The more complicated and mechanized war arms and other equipment become, the greater will be the requirements of crews in their scientific knowledge as well as training.

It goes without saying that superb skill is indispensable in order to handle superior distance-surveying apparatus or radio detectors. Not only that, superb accuracy and promptitude are vital qualities of gunners. Just a little slip is fatal to warships while engaged in action.

Constant and strenuous training is absolutely necessary for warship crews. Day and night, the crews would undertake training till the very moment when they encounter enemy vessels. It can be properly said that naval operations are only the continuation of daily training.

I was completely astounded by the rigorous training undertaken by the men of the fleet. Drenched with perspiration, the gunners handled a giant gun in the burning hot turret. The gun looked like a large tamed elephant but it acted as though provided with the sensitive nerve of finger tips. Men and machinery, though the former has life and the other is inanimate, seemed to have been united into complte oneness when the gun was handled by our crew thoroughly trained in their technique.

The men have come to harbor confidence in sure victory through constant training.

Air Arm Stressed

Aircraft forms the pivotal center of a fleet's fighting strength and all brilliant war results are traceable to the fight put up by the air arm. If the enemy presses on us with qualitative superiority, we are ready spiritually to meet the enemy with the self-blasting of one plane against one ship. To the air arm of our fleet, continuing their training with zealous ardor, it is my sincere prayers that glory will be theirs.

In face of the enemy steadily bearing down on us with a stupendous quantity of iron and steel, the situation certainly does not seem to be in our favor. Especially, since the fall of Saipan every Japanese knows that the destiny of the Empire stands at a crossroad. However, in the opinion of the writer, our Fleet has not meaninglessly spent the last two years.

Parallel with the prodigious production increase efforts on the home front, there have been tremendous strides made in the completion and improvement of military preparations. The writer is positively certain that we are not in the least behind America and Britain in the matter of new weapons.

To conclude that a modern war is determined by material superiority is an Anglo-American concept of war direction. Of course, we do not deny that there is some truth in this concept, but the final outcome of a war does not hinge entirely on material superiority alone.

Excluding the victory won in the Pearl Harbor attack, the naval battles in the South Pacific, where the enemy and the Japanese fleets were fully aware of each other's approach, furnish typical examples of modern encounters. Despite the superiority in strength of the enemy fleet in all of the battles, the Japanese Fleet by skilful strategy forestalled the enemy and scored brilliant results. In the naval battles off Bougainville, the Gilberts and the Marshalls our Forces, as compared to the enemy, were vastly inferior in strength. This means that fighting cannot necessarily be determined by quantity alone; rather the spiritual power has considerable influence upon it. Now our sure-of-victory Fleet, with the superior Commander-in-Chief on top and the fully-trained, loyal and brave officers and men under him, would not be moved in the least however hard the enemy may attempt to attack it.

Home Efforts Appreciated

With the sounding of a bugle, "Rise All Men," all the officers and men will line up on the deck and bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace toward the dawning eastern sky, and then they pledge their day's efforts to their respective homes. I wonder whether the people behind the guns know such devout figures of our sailors. In fact, there is no demarcation of the firing line and the home front in the minds of the officers and men of the Fleet. Never before have the strenuous efforts at home for the production of arms and ammunition so immediately affect the fighting power of the fleet as they do today. How encouraging and powerful I felt whenever a number of airplanes and other arms were sent to the Fleet. Feeling deep gratitude toward the crystallization of sweat and labor of the industrial fighters at home, the officers and men of the Fleet give their hearts and souls to the weapons for smashing the arrogant enemy. In handling the weapons, they even appear to show more tender feeling than toward their beloved children.

I recall that Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, who died a heroic death on Saipan, once solemnly said: "I have no adequate words to express my gratitude for the painstaking efforts being made by the people at home." And this feeling of the late Supreme Commander is no doubt the unanimous feeling of all the officers and men of the fleet.

A warship, be she a grand and powerful superdreadnaught, is after all a mass of iron and steel that floats on the sea. Thinking of the miserable end of enemy warships that were tragically sunk off Bougainville or Gilbert Islands, I expected a greater sense of instability, but once becoming a member of a warship and joining the battle formation, I felt strange that all the sense of instability that I had at the base disappeared entirely. How has this new sensation come? I asked the question myself, and then I was suddenly impressed by a new realization.

That is the Naval ensign—the naval ensign that is seen at every battlefield and every port. When we look up to it, the faces of officers, non-commissioned men or sailors brighten revealing the beauty of the serene spirit transcending self. Standing among such bright faces, the departure of brave torpedo-plane men who smilingly crashed themselves against enemy warships came to my thought.

It is under the naval ensign that we can go to death with an easy mind. That may be the common sentiment of the Japanese when we look up to the flag of the Rising Sun. Never before had the naval ensign impressed me so noble and bright as at that time.

The fiercer the battle become and more difficulties that arise, the brighter becomes the naval ensign. It is the same naval ensign that our fathers and grandfathers had hoisted amidst the showers of shells at the Battle of the Yellow Sea. In those sixteen crimson rays of the sun runs the blood of the Yamato race, incomparable in the world for 3,000 years. In the silent but sure-of-victory fleet of our Navy, I now find the spirit of the words, "Navy men, only look up to the Navy Ensign" by Admiral Togo.

NIPPON UNITS ADVANCING ALONG SI AND SUI RIVERS

Vanguards of Japanese Forces Reach Point 46 Kilometers Away From Kweilin

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The offensive operations of the Japanese Forces in the Kweilin area have been progressing speedily, the A.P. correspondent in Chungking admitted in his report. He said:

"In concert with the southward advance along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, the Japanese Forces that went into action from the northwestern part of Kwangtung Province, in four units, advanced along the Si and Sui River. One Japanese Unit has already penetrated the border and has entered Kwangsi Province. The Japanese are now advancing toward Waitsaphsien."

A U.P. dispatch from Chungking also reported that four Japanese Units advancing from Kwangtung Province have succeeded in shortening the gap in their line extending east and west to the extent of about 190 kilometers.

Meanwhile, a Reuter report stated that an offensive and defensive battle at Kweilin has started.

Drive Toward Kweilin

Domei

CANTON, September 17.—With the approach of the Japanese spearhead to a point 46 kilometer from Kweilin, the strategic base of the American air force in China the enemy there is reported to have been thrown into utter confusion.

In three groups, the Japanese Forces are now driving into Kwangsi Province. The central group which had been advancing along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, has captured Chuanhsien, 40 kilometers from Tungan on the Kwangsi border. Simultaneously, the left wing entered Taohsien, while the right wing advanced into Tzuyuan.

According to a Chungking dispatch received here recently, the central Japanese spearhead has reached a point 46 kilometers from Kweilin. In view of the fact the Chuanhsien, situated 107 kilometers from Kweilin, was seized on the morning of September 14, the Japanese Forces have evidently covered the distance of 60 kilometers within three days.

Before the onrush of the Japanese, Kweilin has been thrown into utter confusion. In this connection, yesterday's U.P. dispatch described the chaos rife in Kweilin as follows:

Kweilin has been plunged into undescribable chaos. The streets are crowded with people who are evacuating the town. The miserable conditions in Kweilin are the same as those which had prevailed preceding the fail of Nanking in 1938. The trains leaving Kweilin to the south are packed with refugees.

Meanwhile, Chungking is desperately attempting to strengthen the fortifications at this vital base. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have ordered the Chungking forces to defend the town at all costs. However, unable to counter the Japanese onslaughts, Kweilin is now on the verge of collapse.

PALAU CIVILIANS LEAVE

Evacuation of Non-Combatants From Island Speedily Completed

By K. ADACHI
Of the Military Press Corps

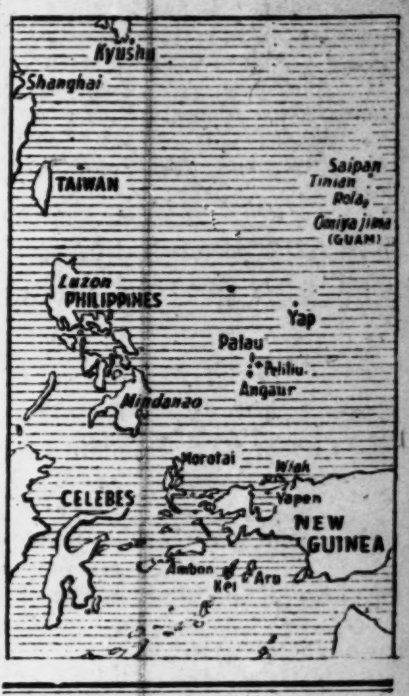
ON BOARD XX SHIP (CENTRAL JAPAN), September 18.—Japanese residents in Palau, especially women, children, the aged and the sick, have been speedily evacuted from the island by the Imperial Japanese Navy. Since the landing of the American forces at Saipan, Tinian and Omiyajima, all measures had been taken to strengthen the island's defense in preparation for the day when the enemy's inordinate ambitions would stretch its sinister claws toward Palau. The evacuation of the defenseless has now been completed.

BONOMI DISMISSES ROATTA

Domei

MILAN, September 17.—General Maria Roatta, Chief of the General Staff under the Badoglio Government, was accused by the Bonomi Government and dismissed from his post, according to Italian press reports. Before he joined the Badoglio Government, Roatta was the Chief of the Italian General Staff between 1942 and 1943.

Proceedings were also established against General Carbone who, by order of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, started secret armistice negotiations in the summer of last year with the anti-Axis. General Barbieri and Belingeri were likewise dismissed from their posts and put in a state of accusation.



CHAOCHING IS OCCUPIED IN THREE-PRONG ATTACK

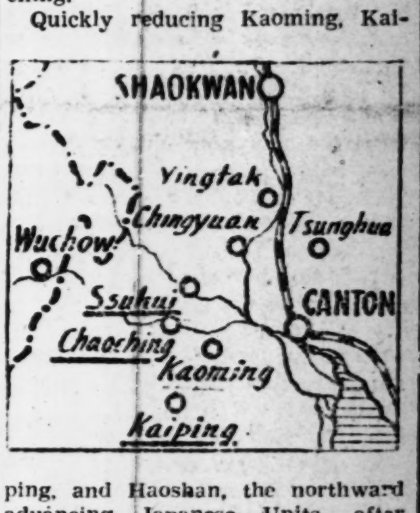
Japanese Pursuing Enemy's 159th Division in Northwesterly Direction

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 17.—Encircling the enemy from three directions, Japanese Forces in cooperation with the Air Units completely occupied Chaoching yesterday afternoon. Chaoching is a vital base and the center of traffic facilities connecting Kwangtung and Kwangsi Province.

After reducing Huihsien on September 11, crack Japanese Units divided into two groups crossed the Sui River in face of the enemy. Traversing the mountainous areas, one Unit advanced to a point northeast of Chaoching, while another unit approached the Lienhsui line, 30 kilometers northeast of Chaoching.

Quickly reducing Kaoming, Kaiping, and Haoshan, the northward advancing Japanese Units, after penetrating the mountain defense positions of the Chungking forces south of Chaoching, advanced to a point 10 kilometers south of Chaoching, smashing the Chungking troops at every point.



Moving from Sanshui, a juncture of the Pei and Si rivers, picked Japanese Units, acting in close cooperation with Navy Units on the Si River advanced westward along that river and pressed hard on Chaoching on September 14.

Thus completing their encirclement operation from three directions, various Japanese Units on the morning of September 15 commenced a vigorous attack in full force against Chaoching. On the afternoon of the following day, Japanese vanguards finally pierced Chaoching, and this was followed by the complete occupation of the town with the entry of the main Japanese Forces.

Without any respite, a part of the Japanese Units continued operations, hotly pursuing the Chungking 159th Division in a northwesterly direction and is now attaining further war results.

Attempt to Retake Wenchow

By O. BESSHO
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN CHEKIANG FRONT, September 17.—Recent indications show that the Chungking forces are attempting to recapture Wenchow in southeastern Chekiang Province as rumors are being circulated that the Chungking Ninth Reserve Division at Taichow in the eastern part of the same province, is moving southward, and that the international raiding force has also started a drive.

It is understood that, judging the latest Japanese drive which culminated in the reduction of Wenchow as the usual strike-and-withdraw operation, the temporarily-organized 33rd Division which was commissioned with the task of defending the city had, before the Japanese onrush, ordered the decentralization of personnel and materials and retreated from the walled town, instead of adopting the favorite scorched-earth tactics. Throughout the operation, the enemy limited his activities to guerilla attacks.

Meanwhile, prior to the occupation of Wenchow by the Japanese, fighter planes of the China-based United States air force daily passed over the city and its vicinity, according to information furnished by the citizens who had decided to remain in the city after its fall. The objective of this activity is not clearly known. Presumably it was either for supplying the American submarines in adjacent waters or for laying mines in the East China Sea, or for attacking Japanese transports plying between Japan and the Southern Regions.

The activities of enemy planes continued with added intensity after the commencement of the Japanese operations for the capture of Wenchow. The enemy move deserves close attention as it indicates to what extent the Americans are interested in the Wenchow area.

FIVE WARSHIPS SUNK BY JAPANESE UNITS OFF PELILIU ISLAND

More Than 61 Enemy Landing Barges and 150 Tanks Destroyed in 6 Days

Following the landing of the anti-Axis forces on Peliliu island in the Palau Group on September 15, Japanese Units have been continuously engaged in battles in the southern tip of the island, and are delivering terrific blows upon the enemy forces whose personnel losses are enormous.

In face of the stubborn enemy assaults carried out under the protection of heavy air bombing and fleet bombardment, Japanese Forces have gained brilliant war results. In the short period of six days from September 12 up to the morning of September 17, the anti-Axis forces had already lost five warships, including one cruiser, one destroyer, one submarine, one minesweeper and one warship of unidentified category, all of which were sunk instantaneously

In the same period, it has also been confirmed that more than 61 enemy landing barges were sunk instantaneously, while over 150 anti-Axis tanks were destroyed. The Japanese Forces also shot down or damaged a total of 33 anti-Axis planes, including five probables.

In parallel with the offensive drive against Peliliu island, the enemy forces after September 12 launched a furious attack on Angaur island. They were fully covered by a fleet bombardment and bombing carried out by carrier-borne planes. On daybreak, September 14, the enemy, using small-sized vessels, started to reconnoiter the eastern coast of the island.

Waiting for the right time, the Japanese Units on the island completed their preparations for a counter-attacking action. Shortly after 9 a.m. on September 17, the enemy finally commenced the landing operation. The Japanese Units are now engaged in terrific battles with the enemy.

Upon securing a foothold on the southern tip of Morotai Island where they landed on September 15, the anti-Axis forces have already started airfield construction work, in parallel with the strengthening of their positions.

Concentrating all their strength, the Japanese on the island, although outnumbered, continued to fight with fury to check the enemy's attempt to enlarge his positions.

Admitting the furious fighting on Peliliu Island, a San Francisco broadcast reported on the morning of September 17 that the American troops which had landed on Peliliu Island were confronted with the most furious and stubborn Japanese attacks which they had ever experienced before. It was added that the Japanese launched three heavy counter-attacks in one single day.

Enemy Warship Explodes

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 18.—A violent explosion occurred in an enemy warship of unidentified category operating near the Palau Group on the afternoon of September 16. The vessel sank at a point southeast of Peliliu Island.

Early on the morning of the same day, about 90 medium and small-sized enemy planes attacked Wotje in the Marshall Group. Counter-attacking the raiders, the Japanese Units on the spot shot down one plane and repulsed all the others.

In several waves, a total of 40 enemy planes carried out low-altitude daylight attacks against Japanese positions on Rota Island in the Mariana Group on the same day.

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY GRANTED AMERICAN SPY

Scotland Yard Discovers Kent Transmitted Important Documents to Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 17.—Tyler Kent, code clerk in the American Embassy in London, who in October 1940 was sentenced in the British court to seven years imprisonment for violating the Official Secrets Act, has been granted a waiver of immunity by the United States Government, according to a report on the case issued by the State Department, the Times correspondent in Washington reported.

A search of Kent's rooms conducted by Scotland Yard in the presence of an American diplomatic officer disclosed "copies of Embassy material totaling more than 1,500 individual papers" which represented "the whole confidential communication system of the United States bringing into the question of the security of secret ciphers," duplicate keys to the Embassy Index Bureau, and code room and two photographic plates of American official documents.

Scotland Yard stated that the copies of certain documents found had been transmitted to enemy agents who would have found the informatoin useful to Germany. Kent had written to the American charge d'affaires in Berlin asking to be transfered to the American Embassy there.

The interest of Britain in this case "at a time when it was fighting for its existence" was fully recognized, and the report states that deep was the concern of the United States Government over the betrayal of trust by one of its employees.

It is hardly conceivable that it would have been justified into asking the Government of Great Britain to waive jurisdiction over an American citizen under the circumstances described. It is a fair assumption that the recent attempt by Kent's mother to stimulate official action for his release was not the sole reason for the statement made by Washington.

Last June, Senator Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota Republican, had called attention to a dispatch in the Chicago Tribune which quoted an unnamed member of Parliament as saying that he had "been told" both Kent and Captain Ramsay were imprisoned to prevent the disclosure of the correspondence between Roosevelt and Churchill, then First Lord of Admiralty, conveying the assurance that the United States would help Britain in the event of war. This story started an inevitable whispering campaign, and has now swollen to a degree far beyond its original scope.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 17

The V-1 fire on London was continued yesterday.

At Aachen, the enemy continued his strong attempts to pierce our front and several attacks against the southern part of the town were frustrated. Particularly grim fighting took place in the Stolberg area. Our counter-attacks are progressing smoothly against the enemy who advanced across the Sauer northwest of Echternach while hard fighting continues on both sides of Nancy.

At the Burgundy Gate, our divisions after the successful repulsing of all American break-through attempts have established a continuous front between Epinal and the Swiss border. Although the enemy penetrated the completely destroyed city of Brest, a number of strongholds and nests of resistance are still holding out.

In Italy, the Anglo-Americans continued their large-scale attacks again yesterday and their attacks were frustrated north and northeast of Florence with heavy losses inflicted to the enemy after fluctuating fighting. Monte Verucca was again wrested from the enemy in counter-attacks.

On the Adriatic coast, the stubborn resistance and counter-attacks of our grenadiers and paratroops prevented an enemy advance on Rimini and here 35 enemy tanks were knocked out.

British fighter-bombers yesterday attacked the German hospital ship Bonn in the Adriatic.

In outer Transylvania at Thorenburg and Neumarkt, German and Hungarian troops repulsed fierce Soviet attacks and enemy supply traffic was heavily hit by our attacks in the course of which many vehicles were destroyed.

Between Sanok and Krosno, the enemy continued his attacks using fresh forces, but they were repulsed in hard fighting or checked in counter-attack.

To the northeast of Warsaw, troops of the army and Waffen S.S. as well as Hungarian formations achieved a full defensive success against strongly reinforced Soviet troops. Here 31 enemy tanks were destroyed.

To the southwest of Mitau, a Reich armored attacking group penetrated the enemy lines and rolled them up and prisoners were taken.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, embittered defense battle is still going on unabated. Soviet attacks, supported by numerically superior manpower and material were repulsed in a joint action with Luftwaffe formations while north of Bauske our counter-attacks are under way. During the last three days of bitter fighting, some 234 Soviet tanks were destroyed here and the Soviets, moreover, lost 96 aircraft in aerial combats through A.A. guns and air defenses of our navy yesterday.

Enemy raiders bombed the Bremen-Kloppenburg areas during daylight and the Brunswick-Rheine sectors at night. Moreover, the Debrecen area in Hungary was raided last night.

Concentration Camp Near Weimar Bombed By Enemy Aircraft

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Although a Daventry radio report announced that the British Air Ministry denied that anti-Axis bomber formations had bombed the Buchenwald concentration camp near Weimar, German quarters stated that about 1,000 tons of explosive and hundreds of thousands of incendiary bombs were dropped on the camp on August 24 causing huge casualties among the camp occupants.

REDUCTION IN U.S. LOANS SEEN BY RESERVE BOARD

Period of Expansion in Expenditure and Revenue Has Ended, Says Bulletin

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 17.—America's anticipation of an "early end of one phase of the war" is reflected in the report made by the Federal Reserve Board in its latest bulletin to the effect that compared with the loans needed by the United States Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, which amounted to $62,000,000,000, the needs during the current fiscal year will probably total only about $50,000,000,000, according to the Financial Times. The bulletin states that the period of rapid expansion in both expenditure and receipts apparently has ended, with both levelling off at the level of recent months, probably due to the present large Treasury cash balance. The bulletin stresses, that with the early end of one phase of the war, these loans would be further reduced.

The Board forecasts the United States national income continuing near the present level, with a large excess of income after the payment of taxes and after public purchases of available goods and services. It forecasts liquid funds of business and individuals continuing to increase and therefore there being available large sums to purchase war bonds.

The Federal Reserve policy will continue to be directed toward maintaining stability in the Government security market and assuring that member banks have adequate reserves to enable them to participate to the extent necessary for financing the war. Despite heavy purchases of Government securities by non-banking investors, banks in the past four fiscal years up to June 30 had to buy $64,000,000,000 to help finance an increase of $153,000,000,000 debts during this period.

In order to assure an orderly market and diminish speculative fluctuations in prices of Government securities that might interfere with Treasury financing, the Federal Reserve System, in conjunction with supplying reserves, maintained a yield of various types of Government securities at substantially the levels prevailing early in 1942. By maintaining an established pattern of rates, the Federal Reserve System provides the Treasury with a stable market and reasonable rates in selling an unprecedented amount of securities.

In 1942 the System maintained the pattern by purchasing large amounts of newly-issued Government bonds and notes. During 1943, however, as investors became aware that the rates of the pattern would be maintained, the market demand was so great that despite large offerings of new securities by the Treasury, the System reduced its holdings of Government notes and bonds by almost as large an amount as the increase in 1942. During the first half of 1944, the System's holdings of Government notes and bonds showed only a relatively small increase.

During 1943 and the first half of 1944, reserves were supplied to banks principally by Federal Reserve purchases of Treasury bills which the System stood ready to buy at the established rate with option to resell to the seller at his request.

In connection with the Treasury cash position the bulletin points out that the $21,000,000,000 raised by the Fifth War Loan plus $1,000,000,000 of special sales to banks and Government agencies, and plus current daily sales appear sufficient to take care of Treasury cash needs until late this year.

Gandhi, Jinnah Again Meet

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—A meeting lasting an hour and a half was held today between Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, according to a Bombay dispatch. The report added that there will be no meeting tomorrow which will be Gandhi's silence day. Talks, however, will continue from day to day until further announcement is made.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE CONTINUES TO IRK U.S.

War Production Lags; Another 60,000 Workers Needed by End of This Year

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 17.—The manpower question has again come to the fore in the United States as key war industries find themselves in the midst of a most discouraging lag in their production. May production was off one per cent from schedule, while reports on the June output indicated a still further drop. However, the situation is viewed as "by no means pessimistic" by some officials who maintain that overall achievement is still good. While some segments of the munitions program have fallen behind, they pointed out, others are well ahead of schedule.

In an enterprise as vast as the war production program, temporary setbacks are to be expected, they said. Currently the chief trouble spots are in the production of forgings and castings, the output of heavy trucks and communications equipment. There have been drops in aircraft output both in May and June, but proportions are "slight" and not of "major importance."

The recently accelerated manufacture of tanks, heavy artillery and ammunition that goes with it, all showed fairly satisfactory results in May and were reported to have done equally well in June but as was to be expected, manpower proved the major obstacle to maintaining scheduled production.

Facilities and raw materials provided vexing problems in the first 18 months, but the question confronting the U.S. war industries now is how to get a sufficient supply of skilled workers to man the machines.

According to recent official estimates, aircraft plants will require at least 2,000 new workers before the end of the year to replace those drafted and allow for expanded output; synthetic rubber plants will need 19,000 new workers; radio and radio producers 30,000; navy yards 5,000; and aviation gasoline plants at least 4,000, or altogether 60,000 workers.

These are only a few of the industries calling for more workers. The problem of finding new workers is one phase of the manpower problem; that of keeping down the number of workers who have left one type of essential war work to work in another type of war work is another. Great difficulties in filling orders for forgings and castings provide another problem with which production executives are now wrestling.

DEWEY REACHES SPOKANE; SCORES ICKES, PERKINS

Avers Interior, Labor Secretaries Will Be Removed From Posts if Elected President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 18.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, who is now making a campaign speech on the Pacific Coast, arrived in Spokane, Washington, today, according to an Associated Press report from Spokane.

Earlier in the day, Dewey told reporters at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, that Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will be on the list for removal from their posts if he is elected to the White House.

Associated Press pointed out that it is customary for the Cabinet to remain in its entirety when a new President enters the White House from the opposition political party.

Dewey, the report said, is conducting a vigorous person-to-person handshaking campaign, very much like the campaigns of prewar days. He is travelling by train and stopping off at the larger cities between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to make speeches. In the coming weeks, the Republican candidate for President is slated to make several major campaign speeches in the cities on the Pacific Coast. After that he will rush back toward the Atlantic Coast and his own State of New York, speaking as he goes.

Dewey is a vigorous critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policy and in his first major speech which was delivered in Pennsylvania, he scored the Democratic Party's proposals for demobilizing the armed forces and reconverting industry from wartime production to peace production.

Soviet Schools Closed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—All universities, high schools and scientific institutions in the Soviet Union have been closed down in order to mobilize all available manpower for work in factories, railways and in other war plants, according to a radio report from Moscow.

Soviets Will Not Join League of Nations Unless U.S. Alters National Constitution

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—Considerable differences of opinion have arisen between the Soviet and American delegations at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, according to Arthur Krock, well-known New York Times correspondent in Washington.

The Soviets have specifically stated that they are not interested in a new League of Nations as long as the United States resorts to force merely with the approval of Congress. If the American delegate to the future League of Nations does not have unrestricted authority, the Soviet Government will withdraw, it was clearly emphasized by the Soviets at the conference.

Thus confronted with such a situation, President Roosevelt is finding himself in a dilemma which is presenting new and very delicate problems especially in view of the coming elections, Krock further pointed out.

It is known that the Republicans are particularly opposed to the removal of the clause in the United States Constitution which provides for the approval of Congress before war can be declared. Only two possibilities are open to Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, according to Krock. Either the Republicans will give in voluntarily or Roosevelt, after re-election, will have to try to get Congress to reconsider its attitude in which case the Republicans will probably dominate the situation.

If both these solutions prove to be impossible, Hull will suffer the same experience in the foreign political field as happened to more than one good swimmer—to be drowned in sight of shore. The American home policy will frustrate all foreign political plans just as it happened at the time of President Woodrow Wilson.

COTTON OUTLOOK IN U.S. HAS DISTURBING ASPECTS

This Year's Crop May Not Cover Domestic Needs; Exports Continue to Dwindle

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—United States cotton outlook has disturbing aspects. This year America expects to have another small cotton crop, possibly not even sufficient to cover the domestic needs if the huge Government demands persist, while the area of land under cultivation will be the smallest for nearly 50 years, reports the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Continuing, he says: For the fifth season, cotton prices have moved in favor of the producer and current quotations are more than double those ruling before the war.

From the low level of about seven and a half cents per pound for the 1939-1940 season, the prices quickly rose to 20 cents in July, 1943, and 21 cents at the beginning of August, this year. This has resulted in increasing the uncertainty about the readjustments to peacetime conditions in view of the price position and the influence of the United States textile industry on the prospective supply and demand.

Industry has been unable to maintain the extraordinary activity of the previous two or three seasons for, although the mill use of cotton was still considerably above that of peacetime, it is likely to prove more than 1,000,000 bales under that of the year 1941-1942 when nearly 11,200,000 bales of raw cotton were used.

Exports of raw cotton dwindled further, being estimated in trade quarters for the season just ended at not much over 1,000,000 bales as compared to about 6,500,000 bales for the last prewar season. The exports and domestic consumption thus exchanged positions in their importance as outlets for production.

RIO DE JANEIRO IN GRIP OF POSSIBLE UPRISING

Several Generals, Personalities Said Arrested; Troops Confined in Garrisons

Domei

MADRID, September 17.—Cable communication between Rio de Janeiro and United States was cut suddenly yesterday, according to a British news service report today, and Associated Press reports said that "unsual things" are going on at the Brazilian capital.

News furnished by the Informaciones from Buenos Aires also stated that serious incidents are occurring at present in Brazil. The paper stated that although strict Brazilian press censorship did not allow any news to pass, it was learned that all telephone and cable communications have been cut for 48 hours. It added that reports also spoke of a military movement and arrests of several generals and leading Brazilian personalities. Troops have been confined in their garrisons and it said that the military parade planned to be held on the Brazilian national holiday had been called off.

The rumors to the effect that a revolt had broken out in Brazil, however, was categorically denied by the Brazilian Embassy in Washington. Also in reference to the report that cable communication between Rio de Janeiro and Washington had been interrupted, Brazilian Counsellor Fernando Lobo stated that he personally received several cables from Rio de Janeiro on Saturday. He added that he also telephoned the capital and could assure that everything was quiet there.

U.S. Envoy Leaves Rio

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, left Rio de Janeiro for Washington by air today to make a report, according to a Washington dispatch.

His departure aroused special interest as only few hours previous to his take-off, the Brazilian Embassy in Washington had denied reports issued by American news agencies about the unrest and pending changes in the Brazilian Government.

BRITISH EXPLOITATION MAKING INDIANS POOR

Squeezed of All Wealth by Greedy Masters and Lead Life of Beggars

"The Indians are poor?" some readers may ask with scepticism. "Why, India is the richest country in the world or at least one of the richest. Her wealth has dazzled poets and for centuries beckoned all kinds of conquerers—how can the Indians be called poor?"

"Yes, India is a rich country, but majority of the Indians are poor, and living conditions are deplorable. Many stories have been written about this startling Indian poverty, and always the paramount question asked by writers is, whether Indian customs, laws and beliefs are the cause or whether the British rulers who failed to improve the situation, are to be held responsible for it, reports the Times Week of Shanghai.

A few facts may explain the situation. Not only are the Indian masses poverty-stricken, but their physical life is perpetually subnormal and diseases demand an abnormal toll of life; malaria alone accounts annually for about a million deaths and over 50 million cases of sickness. Climate alone cannot be the explanation, for—as an instance—the death rate in the European suburb of Benares is 12.3 per 1,000, while in the native city it stands at 46.1. Infants die in Bombay at the rate of 419 per 1,000, while the average rate in England is 70. Of course, under feeding and the neglect of sanitation explain the difference, but have the foreign rulers ever seriously tried to improve the situation? Obviously they have not. Their education system is poor and there is no real interest in teaching the masses about hygienic matters. Nor has there ever been any eagerness to improve the sanitary conditions by improving the economic foundation of the poor Indian's life.

What neutral observers have to say about the economic life of the Indian masses can be boiled down to what will be explained in the following paragraphs, and none of the items mentioned there is based on statements made by Indian politicians or any Asiatic working for India's liberation; only European and American statements have been used—statements made not by political agitators or anti-British writers but by sober economists. This is about what they had to say:

All Gold Hoarded

If Indian farming were intelligently organized, fewer men would draw more wealth from the soul and their surplus would gradually give employment to those whose labor in the fields had become superfluous. They would demand better clothing and housing. Rural industries could be developed. Nothing, however, has been done with regard to such reforms, although India no doubt has gigantic financial reserves. But the enormous quantities of gold imported from abroad—prior to the war, aggregating about 40 million pounds sterling annually—are hoarded in safes or chests or temple treasuries, and instead of being used for the expansion of credit they lie under the earth from where nobody and nothing can conjure anything out.

Up to the time of the first World War, says a very dry American report on the economic situation of British India, the Indian government was guided by the doctrine of laissez-faire in its extreme form and avoided any action to foster industry by the State. Very slowly matters improved a little after that war, but neither has the credit situation altered nor was anything done for improving the horrible financial position of the millions of rural producers. "The meager wealth which India produces in its congested villages by ill-organized toil is ill-distributed," stated the American record.

What that writer meant is that, first of all, only little, if anything, is done for promoting agriculture, and secondly, that parasitic classes, responsible for the miserable life of millions of peasants are aided by the Government. But not only are usurers aided directly by the Government, they are also not forced to invest their tremendous profits in any kind of constructive and productive work. The usurer levies a merciless tribute but when he has grown rich by charging anything from 37 per cent to 75 per cent for loans (not even the interest is controlled) he simply sells his "business" to a successor and retires. At the same time, the dealers and middlemen who handle the villager's produce are numerous, and on their road from the village to the port, harvests sometimes must run the gauntlet of a long chain of them. Every middleman makes money. Every dealer wins. The producer, however, remains what he was, namely, a pauper. There are no cooperatives, no common organizations founded by the State, and all kinds of usurers may easily drain off the greatest part of the villager's meager income.

One may say that this system is much older than the British rule, but even then the fact remains that the British have never changed it. But there is another system, at least as bad as the one just mentioned, that doubtless is a British creation, namely, the system of land tenure. The East India Company in its days found tax farmers everywhere established, who collected the land revenues of the Mogul rulers, for which service they retained a commission. To render matters as easy for itself as possible, the Company chose, throughout northern India, to regard those functionaries as landlords, and it conferred upon them what Indian law had never done before—the ownership of the soil. Thus a new "nobility" was created and was authorized to exploit the peasants.

ENEMY'S STATEMENT RIDICULED BY BERLIN

Reich Military Quarters Stress Roosevelt, Churchill Veiling Their Intentions

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Regarding the statement issued by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the conclusion of the Quebec Conference, Berlin military circles declared today that they are struck by the fact that the two Anglo-American leaders have based their discussions on the assumption that the war in Europe has entered its final stage.

The same circles have ample reason to doubt this, although they are far from ignoring the seriousness of the present war situation. It was also stressed that the statement aims largely at veiling certain intentions, events and difficulties. In this connection, it was declared that the problem of the percentage of the American and British contributions to the war against Japan, which is described in the statement as the main difficulty, is only one among many other problems.

German military quarters are facing the military developments with composure and with faith in the strength which has always marked the German military attitude in crucial times. They are convinced that the notion of the final stage of the war, as coined by Roosevelt and Churchill in Quebec, involves a number of factors of an extremely doubtful nature, especially to the anti-Axis. These factors, it was pointed out, exclusively depend on the German military will. The notion of the "final stage" of the war in Europe may, it is opined, prove very vague and may bitterly disappoint the people who have placed their expectations on the Quebec Conference.

Quit Kandalaksha Front

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The complete withdrawal of German troops from the old Kandalaksha front which existed for three years has been concluded, according to German military quarters. Detachment movements on the Uchta and Louhi fronts were also carried out with clock-like precision despite continuous Soviet pressure. All German formations have now crossed the Finnish-Soviet frontier in a westerly direction.

Odachi Sees Koiso

Home Minister Shigeo Odachi, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence for a conference at 10 a.m. Monday.

Reich Hospital Ship In Adriatic Bombed, Strafed by Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The German hospital ship Bonn which was distinctly marked with the signs of the Red Cross was attacked yesterday by two enemy fighter-bombers in the Adriatic Sea, seven miles south of Cape Promontore. The vessel was first bombed and then machine-gunned and was so badly damaged, that it had to be towed to a nearby harbor.

REICH MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE STILL INTACT

German Resistance Stiffens as Enemy Forces Approach Westwall Defenses

Emphasizing the fact that neither in the west nor in the east have the anti-Axis forces succeeded in destroying the military strength of the Reich, a recent report from Berlin states that the very fact that Germany's new surprise weapons—hinted at sometime ago—have not yet appeared seems to prove that the military leaders of the Reich believe that the new weapons, when employed at the opportune moment, would adequately counter-balance the material inferiority of the Germans.

What happened during the last few weeks on all war theaters and is still happening must be looked upon as the opening of the decisive phase of the war. There cannot be the least doubt that all parties have thrown their entire forces into the struggle. Germany, being inferior in number as well as in material, has been compelled to give up most her positions abroad. She had to fear heavy blows and in the east as well as in the west where the anti-Axis are about to take up their 1939 positions directly before the German frontiers.

The speed of recent developments has entailed a certain weakness for the anti-Axis and a certain benefit for the Germans, if it is considered that the distance between the foremost anti-Axis spearheads and their centers of energy has become very great and leads across areas which offer no guaranty whatsoever for the carrying out of operations in accordance with plans.

Almost all parties engaged have played their last trumps. Germany only, whose military leaders some time ago hinted at possibilities of new surprises, seems to be somewhat reticent. Still, so far none has materialized although the present war situation permitted the expectation that the moment had come for her to make the utmost efforts. This fact admits of two conclusions: firstly, that the employment of the new German weapons would counterbalance the numerical and material superiority of the enemy. Secondly, that the Germans expect an increased effect from their last trump cards through the concentration of their military strength in the center of the European fortress.

It is at any rate certain that the withdrawal of the front from France to the German frontier which is now being carried out has made it impossible for the anti-Axis to force a decisive battle. It cannot be overlooked, however, that this withdrawal was made partly under enemy pressure and that the Germans were not masters of the situation in every case although they were the masters, strategically. This will become evident once the employment of Germany's final trumps can be valued in retrospect. Neither in the west nor in the east the anti-Axis succeeded in destroying the military strength of the Reich. The next few weeks will doubtlessly prove this.

The whole struggle therefore appears as to be a fight for time because for the Germans countries and towns mean nothing as compared with the time they are trying to gain. On the side of the anti-Axis, who are pressed for time, the subjects dealt with at the Quebec conference may throw a significant light thereon.

The German detaching movements have slowed down everywhere. The fighting has become fierce and stubborn once again. The German resistance becomes all the stronger the nearer the Anglo-American forces get to the German Westwall which by the way does not run parallel to the Franco-German frontier. Fortifications with deeply echeloned positions begin east of the Reich frontiers. Without exaggeration it may be said that the German fortified zone is becoming daily stronger. At present there are three lines in the west: firstly, the front along the Belgian-Dutch frontier with a length of about 150 kilometers with focal points at Antwerp, Hasselt, Eindhoven, Liege and Verviers; secondly, the front in the area of the Moselle from Luxemburg to the south of Metz against which the American artillery is at present directing its fire; thirdly, at the entry to Burgundy where the Americans are now trying to capture Belfort. The troops under Field-Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz will have something to say in this matter.

RIFT BETWEEN U.S. ARMY, MARINE CORPS EXPOSED

Strategy Difference During Saipan Operation Results in Smith's Discharge

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—A basic difference of opinion between the United States Army and the Marine Corps concerning military strategy was brought to light during the Saipan operations, resulting in the dismissal of Major-General Ralph Smith, Commander of the United States Land Forces in Saipan by Lieutenant-General Holland Smith, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, who acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Landing Forces in the Saipan Area, according to a Washington dispatch.

The dismissal of the Commander of the land forces reveals the fact that the U.S. Army and the Marine Corps are ever at variance as to the fundamental strategy in conducting landing operations.

In the Saipan operations, the U.S. Army adhered to the cautious strategy of pushing the landing operations forward after the establishment of a bridgehead, equipped with sufficient supply of troops and armament, particularly of fire arms.

On the contrary, the Marine Corps was of the opinion that the landing forces should advance farther into the interior even before the consolidation of a bridgehead. The speedy advance of landing forces might cause heavy casualties among the marines, but only by means of a swift advance would the land forces be able to gain mastery over the enemy forces and in the long run the attrition would be smaller, it was further stressed by the Marine Corps.

The divergence of opinions was most clearly revealed in action at the time of the landing operations on Saipan Island. The land forces which constituted the central part of the landing forces, hesitated to advance farther into the interior, while the marines who constituted the right and left wings of the landing forces, effected a swift advance. Both contending parties so tenaciously adhered to their respective strategies, that the dispute resulted in the dismissal of the commander of the land forces in the midst of the battle.

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FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR COUNT MATSUDAIRA

Rites Solemnized at Tsukiji Honganji Monday—Koiso, Other Notables Attend

Funeral services for Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, the late President of the House of Peers, were held at the Honganji Temple at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, at 12:30 p.m. Monday according to Buddhist rites.

The funeral was honored with the presence of messengers from the Households of Imperial Princes. Following the reading of the message of condolence by the representative of the House of Peers, Major Yoriaki Matsudaira, son and heir to the late Count, Mrs. Teruko Matsudaira, the widow, and Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers and chairman of the funeral committee, offered incense.

The farewell service was held at 2 p.m. Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and other notables performed memorial services for the deceased. The service was attended by the pupils of the Hongo Middle School.

PHILIPPINES PLANNING ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Mass Meeting, Literary Contest and Address by Laurel Set for October 14

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—Plans for the nation-wide celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Republic on October 14 has been decided by the Anniversary Committee headed by Teofilo Sison, Minister of Home Affairs, at its initial meeting recently.

The feature of the day will be the distribution of gifts to the needy and indigent from voluntary funds which are being collected from civic-minded citizens.

In Manila, a feature of the ceremonies will be a mass meeting held in front of the Legislative Building, the scene of the gala inauguration of the independent Philippine Government last year, at which President Jose Laurel will address the nation. Earlier in the day mass will be observed at all churches, while in the evening Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister, will speak over the radio.

Schools are expected to take a prominent part in the programs with October 9 to 13 devoted to discussions on the significance and achievements of the Republic during its first year of existence. The discussions will be climaxed by a radio program on October 13 with Arsenio Luz, Spokesman of the Board of Information, speaking.

There will also be a literary contest open to all Filipino citizens in commemoration of the first anniversary of the independence of the Philippine Republic. Works of leading Filipino composers including Felipep de Leon, Sr., Antonio Jay Molina and Hilarion F. Rubio will be played, one of them for the first time locally.

In this manner all committees are hard at work to make the first anniversary program of the Republic's birthday a huge success although it will be on a modest scale in keeping with the times.

CHUNGKING TO BOLSTER ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

National Council Adopts 8 Measures to Enable Regime To Continue Resistance

Domei

CANTON, September 17.—A number of measures, reflecting the increased difficulty which is being experienced by the Chungking regime in maintaining its economy so that it could continue its war of resistence, were adopted at the 13th session of the National Council held on September 15, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The session was highlighted by the reports submitted by both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party on the recent talks held between the two on matters of common interest.

1. To take account of the living conditions of the people in order to plan proper measures for the control of materials.

2. To urge the speedy adoption of steps to establish a wartime system of economy by protecting living standards in argricultural communities, and by adjusting supply and demand by fixing maximum prices for various commodities.

3. To abolish the system of economic inspection corps.

4. To coordinate the work of the economic inspection system in various parts of northwest China and, at the same time, to effect an improvement in the transportation of goods.

5. To restrict the power of the economic inspectors.

6. To rebuild the structure of Government control over economy.

7. To raise the purchase price of wool.

8. To purchase raw cotton at prices in accordance with the current market condition.

The National Council is expected to take the necessary steps to insure that the Government will carry out these measures. This position of affairs is arousing great interest as it reveals the extent to which the Chungking regime is hit economically.

Press Comments

Monday, September 18

BE FULLY PREPARED FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The American invasion strategy from the Pacific area, since the central break-through operations centering around Saipan, has been carried out chiefly by aerial tactics with continuous attacks against our defense bases. Now the enemy has landed on Pelillu and Morotai islands. The enemy's attitude since Saipan has been extremely cautious, and it is believed that, in order to avoid penetrating still deeper into our defense lines at one stroke, he is planning a gradual infiltration. In other words, the enemy is attempting to form a line of invasion bases connecting Saipan, Tinian, Omiyajima (Guam), and the Palau Group. That without regard for tremendous losses the enemy is planning to reach this goal does not mean the absence of aim or plan on the part of the enemy. Rather it must be understood that the enemy is pushing on his preparations swiftly.

There are many possibilities regarding the further moves of the enemy. However, our determination and preparations must be such that it does not matter where the enemy will next try to land. There would be no mistake if we surmise that the enemy is aiming at the Philippines and Taiwan as well as at Japan Proper. But even presuming that the enemy at present is heading for the Philippines, any slackness on our side would be absolutely impossible.

The second thing to which we must give due regard is the importance of time. This we have already frequently pointed out, but never has this importance been more pressing than at the present. Today, not a single moment must be wasted in the strengthening of our power. We must recognize the importance of the present, when the situation is such that absolutely no carelessness can be permitted. The enemy's tactics of invasion by infiltration may shift at any moment to break-through tactics. Perhaps the enemy may also advance his attack slowly by endurance strategies, cautiously continuing his plan of advancing his bases. In any case, time today is extremely precious. Far more important than the question as to where, when and by what method the enemy will show up is the matter of our pushing our preparations so that we can face the enemy no matter where, when, or how he may show up.

The third thing about which we must think deeply is that, simultaneous with his Pacific invasion, the enemy is also attempting a pincer attack against Japan from the Continent. If the Pacific is considered as the front, then the Continent, from the viewpoint of Japan, would be the rear. Fortunately, our enemy in the rear is being driven gradually into the interior by the excellent strategies and valiant fighting of the Imperial Forces. The enemy knows that a frontal attack alone will not reduce Japan. The frontal situation at present looks unfavorable for Japan, but it must not be forgotten that the fighting situation in the rear is progressing extremely favorably. Thus, considered as a whole, the situation is far from discouraging.

There are many things besides those mentioned here which must be given deep thought of in the present stage of the war situation. After all, everything depends on our preparations, both material and spiritual, in the decisive battle to come. The enemy is not carrying out his invasion without plans and preparations. Together with the development of the war situation it must be recognized ever more clearly that it is preparedness, both material and spiritual, which offers the key to a decisive victory.

ENEMY'S ASIA CONTINENT FRONT

MAINICHI—The enemy's Asia continent front may be likened to a carriage and pair, Chungking and India being the horses and America and Britain the drivers. But apparently not all the Chungking leaders are willing to play the role of carriage horses permanently at the bidding of the Anglo-Americans. Some who still have a conscience left and have an Asiatic self-consciousness, continue to hold out for China's complete independence and Pan-Asiatic liberation. And as for India, liberation and independence are desired by her far more fervently than by even Chungking.

But both Chungking and India who are being made to play the role of carriage horses, are not in a position to be friends and to pity each other for their plight. The leaders of the Indian independence movement find in the moves of the Chungking forces, acting as tools of America and Britain and advancing as far as the Indo-Burma border to fight the Japanese Forces and the army of the Azad Hind, blind moves to specifically postpone the liberation and independence of India. That Indian soldiers are used as tools of the British army and are fighting the army of the Azad Hind is indeed a tragedy for India but they can do nothing else for the present, vigilantly watched and controlled by the British as they are. Even this much is an unbearable suffering on the part of the Indian independence movement leaders and acts as a great impediment to the acceleration of the independence movement. And Chungking's forces are acting in a way to further impede the Indian independence movement. Such are the self-contradictions marking what the enemy calls his Asiatic common front. Chungking says on the one hand that it extends its heartfelt sympathy to India for the latter's independence movement, but on the other hand acts to obstruct India's aim. Unless and until self-contraditions are completely liquidated, it is utterly impossibile to expect Chungking to acquire its own independence.

While thus America and Britain are using Chungking and India as carriage horses their mutual relations are far from satisfactory. Britain is eagerly trying to retain her hold over India. However, America, who is aiming at world hegemony, does not hesitate to openly reveal her intention to rob Britain of her "treasure house" when the opportunity occurs.

Britain cannot continue the war without American help, but when things reach the point where her Indian policy is attacked by an American special envoy to India, the matter becomes very serious. The issue developed to the point of the recall of William Phillips, political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower, which, however, does not change by an atom America's intention to steal India.

KWANGTUNG MAKES ECONOMIC STRIDES

Governor Chen Responsible for Increased Rice Crops, Rehabilitation of Province

Under the guidance of Governor Chen Yao-Tsu, the Province of Kwangtung has moved steadily towards economic rehabilitation. As will be evident after viewing the progress of agriculture and industry in Kwangtung, every success has crowned the efforts of the provincial authorities, says the China Leader.

Although Nature has endowed South China with an excellent climate and soil of rich fertility, Kwangtung has always depended upon foreign sources for rice supplies. As was only natural, therefore, the rice situation grew acute wit hthe outbreak of the War for Greater East Asia and the need for self-sufficiency in food production became an imperative necessity. Thus, one of the first remedial measures devised by the authorities to alleviate the situation was the repatriation of the urban populace from the congested areas of the cities to the uncongested rural districts. Later, in drawing up plans for the economic rehabilitation of the province, particular attention was paid to the problem of increasing agricultural production.

In carrying out this policy, the utmost attention was directed to the cultivation of food crops, especially to increasing the production of rice. The first important step taken in this connection was the setting aside of larger sections of farmland for the cultivation of rice. The total area of rice fields in Kwangtung for 1943 was 3,596,783 mow, as compared to the 3,179,752 mow of two years ago. Rice production for 1943 was estimated at 6,442,390.721 piculs, a figure which is expected to be improved upon in 1944.

The cultivation of miscellaneous food crops has also been extended over ever wider areas in the last two years. While the total acreage devoted to this purpose was, in 1941, only 112,592 mow, it had increased to 419,463 mow in 1943, a total production aggregating 26,832,811 piculs.

Pushing Farm Project

The reclamation of waste-land has likewise made satisfactory progress. No less than 33,171 mow of arid land has been brought under cultivation during the current year.

The establishment of experimental agricultural stations, the improvement of agricultural methods, the distribution of better-quality seed, rural relief and water conservancy are among the many activities undertaken by the authorities for agricultural development in Kwangtung.

The industrial rehabilitation of Kwangtung Province occupies an equally important place in the economic reconstruction programme. Although innumerable obstacles, such as the inadequate supply of raw materials, have served to impede industrial rehabilitation, appreciable progress has nevertheless been recorded during the course of the last two years.

The reopening of the various province-operated industrial plants, which suspended operations with the China Affair, is one of the outstanding achievements in the field of industrial rehabilitation. The Kwangtung Cement Works, which is in smooth operation, produces approximately 6,000 metric tons of cement each month, a figure slightly below the pre-Affair level. The decreased output is attributable to damage sustained by the plant during hostilities.

The Provincial Beverage Plant, after extensive repairs, is producing 30,000 cases of beer and 50,000 cases of aerated waters annually. The Spinning and Weaving Mill at Canton suffered considerable damage during the war between China and Japan. In April 1943, however, it resumed partial operations, producing approximately 30 bales of fine yarn a month. Efforts are being made to restore this plant to full operating capacity.

Sugar Refineries Restored

The sugar industry in Kwangtung, which flourished in former years—there were six refineries—also suffered disastrously during the hostilities. At present, two of the plants, at Tungkun and Shuntak, have been restored but, with the aim of concentrating production activities, only the Shuntak refinery is in operation. Production has been hampered by the shortage of sugar-cane, but remedial steps are now being taken.

Of much significance in the program of industrial rehabilitation is the opening, in 1942, of the Provincial Handicraft Works, which has contributed greatly towards the solution of the unemployment problem. In the main, the Works is devoted to the production of hand-woven cloth, towels, and bamboo-ware. Constant efforts are being made to add to the number and output of products.

The progress, achieved by Kwangtung in economic rehabilitation, bears testimony to the energy of the provincial leaders and augurs well for the future of China's rich southern province.

CHUNGKING'S QUARREL WITH YENAN UNABATED

China Communists Becoming More Important to U.S. Than Chiang Regime

Yenan's feud with Chungking has not subsided at all but has aggravated despite various hints recently made to indicate the improvement of Yenan-Chungking relations, according to Shanghai reports to the Mainichi dated September 16.

The Hsin Hua Pei of Yenan, in commenting on the address by Chiang Kai-shek at the National Council meeting, bitterly criticized the unreasonableness of his administration. The organ also attacked the optimistic opinion of spokesman Chang Ping-chun on the war situation. Commenting on the results of the National Council meeting, the paper declared as follows:

"All reports only recorded routine affairs of no importance, and no attention was paid to the present urgent situation and to the democratic demands of the people. At the meeting not a single word was uttered regarding how to continue the joint operation with the anti-Axis forces."

A U.P. report from Chungking dated September 8 said:

"The members of the National Council bitterly criticized the corrupt administration of the Chungking Government and particularly the financial-military administration guided by Ho Yin-chin and H. H. Kung.

"Kuo Chung-fei, member from Honan, reported on misconducts heard on the Honan front, while Chou Lin-ping also reported on what he heard at Kunming and said that social welfare organs there were not performing any social service. The question of guarantee for personal safety was brought up by many members."

Since this spring the Yenan-Chungking friction has been marked by the offensive attitude of Yenan and the absolute silence maintained by Chungking. Obviously Yenan is very skilfully utilizing the East Asiatic policy of the United States. However, the weakening of Chungking due to the recent Japanese operations, and the increased importance of the northwestern region as sites for air bases for attacking Japan, the degree of importance of Chungking and Yenan to the United States has been gradually reversed, it is worthy of note.

Obituary

Torikichi Sata, Director of the General Affairs Department of Mainichi Shimbun, died at his home in Nakano-ku, Tokyo, on September 15 at the age of 48. A native of Kurume, Mr. Sata has been with the Mainichi since 1922.

Late Adm. Takasu Honored

In recognition of his outstanding services as Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy Forces in a certain area in the Southern Regions, the late Admiral Shiro Takasu, holder of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, has been posthumously conferred the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and, at the same time, given a set of silver cups, according to the announcement of the Navy Ministry under date of September 19.

TIME AND SPACE CONTROL PLANNING OF STRATEGY

Rapid Tempo of Modern War Often Forces Commanders to Plan Blindly, Says Benary

Time and space are the two basic elements which a commander-in-chief has to take into account when planning and carrying out military operations and for centuries these elements were known quantities. The infantry set the pace of movement for friend and foe alike and a commander could anticipate fairly accurately tactical or strategical situations to within a few days or even hours, declares Lieutenant-Colonel Benary, German military commentator, according to a recent Berlin dispatch.

"He had plenty of time in which to make his plans and take the necessary measures. Except at decisive moments, such as when the fighting reached its peak, he was rarely called upon to make quick decisions or suddenly change his plans. Generally speaking, only the cavalry officer commanding the one unit that could move faster than the infantry had 'to think at full gallop or issue commands from the saddle and then dash forward to assault the enemy,'" he states.

"The curtain today has risen on a totally different scene. The theaters of war have been enormously extended through massed armies with their millions of soldiers and vastly increased quantities of armor and guns. A century ago battles were fought over a small area of a few thousand paces in length and breadth. Today they are spread over whole provinces and countries, extending over rivers, lakes, mountains and marshes, over terrain on which our forefathers would have shunned to do battle.

Army Role Vital

"Thanks to the speed of modern engines, armies today can run through these places—they appear when least expected only to vanish as quickly as they came. Developing a situation with incredible speed, they take by surprise the enemy's command despite his excellently organized reconnaissance and dispatch services. Consequently he has difficulty in keeping pace with the new tempo and is forced to plan blindly. In addition, man is no longer earth-bound. Thanks to the airplane the vast spaces of the air are his to exploit. The commander-in-chief must now think in terms of the vertical as well as of the horizontal. With respect to the scope of the air force, he must reckon with steadily expanding regions and periods of time that become increasingly shorter. One of the most vital of all his tasks, however, is to achieve complete and harmonious coordination between land and air forces as far as time and place are concerned.

"Moreover, a commander must be able to form a picture in his mind's eye of the whole situation as to where he can best make an advantageous forward thrust into the enemy's most vulnerable position. A commander should never cling to his headquarters behind the fighting line or move his troops about like pawns on a chessboard. On the contrary, if he wishes to keep his finger on the pulse of his army, he must be independent of time and space. With aircraft and automobiles at his disposal he can move swiftly from place to place and see for himself how things are going on in complicated situations. At critical moments he can set his men a good example by stimulating them to action and pressing forward over wide areas in the shortest possible time.

"The battles on the Eastern Front today are typical instances of what can be achieved by this modern conception of time and space, both in offensive and defensive warfare. From time immemorial, however, the God of War has had a twofold aspect. The pendulum of technique does not always swing in favor of speeding up the tempo of battle and expanding the theater of war; it also swings back to a lull in the situation. The defensive strength of the modern armor not infrequently slows down the tempo and causes a shrinkage of space. Even armored cars and tanks, spitting fire under the escort of tank grenadiers and grenadiers and supported by air cover, can only advance step by step in the face of the terrific barrages of fire put up by the guns of anti-tank and anti-aircraft batteries. Every foot of ground must be fought for in the course of hours, days, even weeks. Since it is impossible in one thrust to break through such defensive strength on a wide front, the attacker is in his turn forced to concentrate in the smallest space the strength of his weapons of the ground and in the air.

"He then tries to make a breach in the enemy's foremost fighting line. Once the break-through is accomplished, he systematically drives his assaulting wedge deeper into the defensive zone. This is what happened in the first World War on the Somme and in Flanders. History is repeating itself in the second World War, where in both Italy and Normandy British troops are systematically throwing in whatever material they have. Admittedly they are old hands at conducting wars and in addition to having at their disposal the raw material and armament factories of half the world, they are clever organizers. No wonder they are able to collect stupendous masses of material.

"One thing, however, they overlook: that material wealth is of little avail without the spirit of the command behind it and the elan of the troops involved. Thus in the German counter-attacks the enemy learnt from personal experience that unless this material is used in the proper "spirit," success is bound to be negligible in comparison with the tremendous sacrifices entailed.

"A commander must be able to sense instinctively whether the pendulum of technical conduct in a war swings toward a speeding up or slowing down of the tempo of battle, toward an expansion or a shrinkage of the theater of war. In the present war, German military leadership has proved time and again its masterly command of time and space under varying circumstances, always with a view to achieving tactical and strategic successes."

Autumn Festival Held

Domei

HSINKING, September 17.—The regular autumn festival of all the Empire Foundation Shrines in Manchoukuo will be observed today and tomorrow. At the Hsinking Empire Foundation Shrine, the enshrinement ceremonies were held today from 6:30 p.m. with General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, acting as the master of ceremonies.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1944

Implications of the Quebec Conference

As was to have been expected, the joint statement issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the close of their conference at Quebec failed to disclose anything which was not already known. For it is obvious that if they had arrived at some momentous decision, they would not carelessly shout it from the housetop, and if they had failed to accomplish any significant results, still less would they be anxious to advertise their failure.

It is not surprising, therefore, that their statement was confined merely to the obvious fact that they deliberated on plans for increased action against Japan and that they were most concerned with the difficult problem of deciding upon the time and place where the huge forces required for a concentrated campaign in the Pacific could be satisfactorily mobilized.

Speculation has been rife for some time about the possibility of a single supreme commander for all the anti-Axis forces operating in the Asiatic and Pacific theaters of war. If General Douglas MacArthur should be appointed to this post, it would indicate that the enemy would follow the orthodox strategy of working up from the south island by island and then attempting an assault on the Philippines before venturing any closer to the center of Japan's strength. If Admiral Chester Nimitz should be appointed to the post, it would indicate the possibility of a more audacious move to strike directly across the Pacific with the view of effecting a landing on the Chinese mainland. Associated with the choice between these two strategic plans is the choice in Southeast Asia between General Joseph Stilwell's desire of inching over the mountains of northern Burma to open up direct access to Chungking and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's hopes of waiting to strike eventually with an amphibian force at Shonan and Sumatra.

If the Quebec conference had decided upon a supreme commander for the entire East Asiatic and Pacific area, it would have helped to indicate which of the two strategies the enemy is planning and what are the problems of mobilization and transport which he must solve before that strategy can be put into effect.

But according to the official announcement, this question did not come up even once during the conference. Churchill's explanation is that the question of the supreme command had already been settled before the conference. Roosevelt's explanation is that the operational areas in the Pacific are so distant from one another that a unified command is not yet warranted, and that Mountbatten would remain in command in Southeast Asia, MacArthur in the Southwestern Pacific, and Nimitz in the Central Pacific. Which is true remains to be seen, but if Roosevelt's explanation is correct, it would indicate that the enemy's program is far less advanced in its development than expected. In either case it is hardly likely, despite official denials, that this question was not touched upon at the Quebec conference at all, and the reticence and contradictions of Roosevelt and Churchill make it clear that they are fully aware of the difficulties which confront them in any case.

Although the actual military significance of the Quebec talks thus remains clouded, the political implications are clearer. With the American public evincing definite impatience over the slow progress of the fighting in the Pacific, Roosevelt is forced to stage a demonstration that he is doing something with regard to the Pacific if he is to retain his popularity during the present presidential election campaign. His recent trip to Hawaii and to the Aleutians was meant to be such a demonstration, but it was so obviously a political maneuver for electioneering purposes that his opponents immediately called his hand. He then quickly resorted to the Quebec conference as a follow-up to make it appear that his Hawaii-Aleutian jaunt was a necessary preliminary to the important military deliberations with Churchill.

Churchill on his part, anxious to strengthen the election chances of the President who has proved to be such a conveniently cooperative accomplice, apparently readily helped out by coming to Quebec with the assurance that Britain would stand by the United States in the Pacific. With well-justified suspicions rampant that Britain has no heart in continuing the war in the far Pacific when her dominant interests are limited to Europe, Churchill's gesture was designed to strengthen the position of Roosevelt who has been under attack for being too uncritical in his Anglophil leanings.

In the refusal of Premier Stalin to attend the conference, the Americans and the British suffered an intense disappointment. How intense is this disappointment can be seen from the efforts of their propagandists to spread the rumor that the Soviet Union will soon enter the war in East Asia on their side. But there is clearly no basis for such an Anglo-American-inspired rumor. The Soviet Union is faithfully adhering to the Neutrality Pact with Japan which has proved to be so beneficial for so long. There is no sensible reason why the Soviet Union should undergo the bloody sacrifices of a war in East Asia to advance the ambitions of the United States which regards the Soviet Union as an obstacle to her schemes for the imperialistic exploitation of China and Central Asia. Neither the United States nor Britain possesses anything in Asia which they could offer to the Soviet Union as an inducement, while the Soviet Union already remains in a position of solid influence in this part of the world, a position which would only be jeopardized, not enhanced, by coming into the war as a cat's-paw of America and Britain. With regard to the Anglo-American designs respecting the Soviet Union, therefore, it is clear that the Quebec conference was an unmitigated failure.

The unscheduled and hurried arrival of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for the last days of the conference, singular because of the absence of his American opposite number Secretary of State Hull or Under Secretary Stettinius, suggests that the conference struck some diplomatic snag over the European situation. Apparently the conference could not be kept a conference on the military situation in the Pacific, but became complicated by the European political situation.

The clearest result of the conference was without question the resounding blow struck at the position of Chungking. Despite the fact that the conference was devoted primarily to the war in East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek was not invited. No Chungking representative was admitted to the Quebec talks even as an observer. Chungking was snubbed completely. It is clear that Britain and the United States have no intention whatever of considering the viewpoint or interest of Chungking. Far from considering Chungking as a member of the "Big Four," the United States and Britain regard Chungking merely as a convenient dupe to fight their battles for them without voice or opinion while the fighting is on, and as an object for merciless exploitation when the fighting is over. This attitude of the United States and Britain has long been clearly apparent; the Quebec conference furnished the final conclusive proof.

A Year Ago Today

September 19, 1943

British war prisoners taken in Italy since the advance of German forces into that country reach 25,000 and the major portion of them have already been brought into Germany.

* * *

The Swiss Federal Council has confirmed the conclusion of a reciprocal agreement with Japan regarding compensation of war losses.

In replying to the questions of members of the Council, it was stated that Japan will compensate all damages to Swiss property belonging to individuals or firms regardless of where they reside or have their headquarters, under a system similar to that of insurance based on the evaluation process,

CONTINUITY OF POLICIES VITAL IN DIPLOMACY

Retention of Minister Shigemitsu In Foreign Office Lauded

Editor's Note: In the course of an article entitled "The Cabinet Change and Foreign Administration" published in the Gaiko Jiho, Makoto Komuro deals with the continuity of foreign policies as follows:

One important principle in international diplomacy of a nation today is the continuity of its foreign policies. The day of Court diplomacy or bureaucratic diplomacy when international engagements were regarded as mere time-serving documents written on paper has passed. This is the age of national diplomacy, in which faithfulness, sincerity and straight-forwardness are the keynote.

Those responsible for the direction of foreign affairs in these days must, therefore, make a careful discrimination between what is practicable and what is not. They should not commit themselves to any policy which is irrational and impossible to carry out. Further, they must draw up only such policies as they are confident that they can carry out and devote themselves to their successful execution. To proclaim policies the feasibility of which are dubious to themselves and to abandon them brazen-facedly when they find them impossible would be a most despicable act. Such unscrupulousness on the part of the diplomatic authorities would not only compromise the prestige of their country but provoke international misgivings, thereby sowing seeds of armed conflicts. The continuity of foreign policies is thus the golden rule for strict observance in present-day diplomacy.

It is the duty of responsible diplomats to adhere rigidly to the policies which they themselves have laid down as practicable and to do their utmost to carry them out in the face of all difficulties. In this sense, the foreign policy of the country should not be affected by Cabinet changes.

Important During Wartime

If this rule applies to peacetime diplomacy, it must apply with greater force to wartime diplomacy. If any party to wartime alliances betrays any sign of vacillation or shows itself vulnerable to enemy machinations, it will give rise to grave suspicions in the mind of other parties, with the natural result that their alliance will cease to inspire ardor. Japan, Germany and Italy are bound together with ties of an alliance and are pledged to each other to share their common fate in the present war. They are called upon to stand together in all circumstances, favorable or otherwise. For any of the parties to allow itself to be affected by one reverse or another in the fortunes of war into altering its attitude toward its allies would be a most disgraceful deed.

Of all diplomacies, one between allied nations is unanimously agreed among expert diplomats to be the most difficult. Toward a non-allied country we can shape our policy with the promotion of our own best interests as the chief objective, but our policy toward our allies cannot be shaped so simply. When a stupendous war is going on as at present, the warring nations are in a very sensitive mood and are disposed to view the attitude of their allies too critically. It is, therefore, important that each should avail itself of every opportunity that offers to assure the other of its steadfast devotion to the alliance.

We do not, therefore, hesitate in congratulating the new Cabinet on its retention of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister. It was certainly a wise step from the point of view of maintaining the fighting power of the Axis camp by tightening the bonds of the Tripartite Alliance. Japan will, of course, never sheathe her sword until America and Britain are completely crushed. Her attitude of conducting the war cannot be affected in the slightest degree by the Cabinet change, but this fact may not be so perfectly understood abroad as among our own people. We have no doubt that Mr. Shigemitsu's continuance in office as Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet has had the beneficial effect of precluding any suspicions or misgivings that might otherwise have been aroused in the minds of our allies or neutrals.

Fruits of Wisdom

Women and men of retiring timidity are cowardly only in dangers which affect themselves, but are the first to rescue when others are endangered.—Richter.

* * *

As it is the characteristic of great wits to say much in few words, so it is of small wits to talk much, and say nothing.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Cares are often more difficult to throw off than sorrows; the latter die with time; the former grow upon it.—Richter.

* * *

No man can answer for his courage who has never been in danger.—Rochefoucauld.

Britain's Last Hour

Desperate Attempts of Churchill to Retrieve Collapsing Empire Futile as America Awaits to Plunder

By HIDEJI KAWASAKI

"I did not become the King's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." This declaration by Winston Churchill universally accepted all over the world as the true revelation of the inner distress of Great Britain. In the United States it is generally observed that no matter how the World War II will end, the once mighty British Empire will certainly be reduced to the status of a minor Power, and the British leaders, too, are reluctantly forced to admit that the United States under the cloak of Lease-Lend Bill and by armed assistance is stretching out her hands to grab Britain's wordly possessions. But as the old saying goes, "Blood runs thicker than water;" whenever the Axis and the Soviet Powers are overwhelmingly strong, the American-British combination must consolidate their forces, to escape from embarrassing predicaments.

America and Britain repeatedly clashed in their capitalistic competition in the South American republics and also in their mad scramble for West Asia's oilfields, but always in the end Britain had to give in to America, for she fully realizes that without her aid she cannot carry on this war.

However, an incident recently occurred which showed that Britain could endure it no longer. On June 20, the British Minister of Productions Oliver Lyttelton, at a luncheon of the London branch of the American Chamber of Commerce declared, "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor, It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into the war." Thus he revealed the true cause of the outbreak of the American-Japanese hostilities. This statement, coming from a high official, created a sensation. In the United States the political circle cried out unanimously that "Lyttelton should be fired!" Lyttelton immediately apologized for making the statement, but in less than ten days he was again in trouble when he made a similar statement at another meeting. Thus it is readily seen how discontented Britain is with America's actions.

It is interesting to note here what Walter Lippmann, well-known American commentator, says in the book "America's War Motive." He stated as follows:

U.S. Refuses to Listen

"If America had lent her ears to Japan's proposals, the Japanese Forces may not have attacked Pearl Harbor. Japan stood on the threshold of either suffocating to death under the pressure exerted upon her by America or forcefully brushing aside the pressure. She chose the latter."

He thus endorsed Lyttelton's statement and threw the United States authorities into a state of furor. However, Lippmann, in a typical American mood, declared further that Britain's postwar program regarding the disposal of her colonial possessions will not be made without America's consent. This is a typical American public opinion today and Britain, it seems, will be completely out of all postwar pictures as far as the disposal of her colonial possessions are concerned.

Britain, to retain her prestige, has called several conferences, one of them being the Empire Conference. However, these conferences apparently were not very successful as witnessed by the fact that Prime Ministers MacKenzie King and John Curtin of Canada and Australia respectively freely voiced their views as if they were representing the United States. In this conference Churchill was only feebly supported by Prime Minister Smuts of Union of South Africa.

In the Anti-Axis Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods in America, a sharp difference of opinion regarding financial policy arose between America and Britain. America, now owning about 80 per cent of the entire world's gold supply stubbornly demanded the cash transaction theory while Britain, shaking under the heavy burden of war finance, still clung to her past check-transfer system. Although a plan drafted jointly by the United States representative, Harry White and the British economist, Keynes was adopted by the conference an icy atmosphere was injected into the meeting when the representative from India presented a proposal to remove the freezing of India's pound assets in London. Britain and America frowned upon the proposal.

Thus it is clear that Britain's greatest worry lies in the fact that no matter what she does, whatever stratagem or tricks she might employ, her worldly possessions are destined to be "robbed" by the ambitious Americans.

"In the end India will rob Britain of her life." This outlook has become increasingly pronounced, and is strongly backed up by Mahatma Gandhi, who after ending a year's incarceration, declared, "Britain must leave India!" There seem to be no room left for conciliation between the Government of India and the National Congress.

News from Britain and New Delhi radio broadcasts are repeatedly announcing that Gandhi's anti-British policy of "non-obedience" has now gone back to the former "non-violence" policy and that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, advance into India is a hostile action against the people of India. However, the Government of India seems to be at a loss to tell what might come out of this "non-violence" movement.

Idea Will Spread

The changing of policy by no means, can be construed as the weakening of Gandhi's attitude. His negative "theoretical fighting" idea is destined to spread in step with the rapid progress of the present World War.

Subhas Chandra Bose, who, with an undying devotion to the Indian independence cause, is strongly supporting Gandhi and his life-long ideals, declared: "The realization of India's independence must be dependent upon military aid from the outside as well as the ardent patriotic passion of the people within." As if answering to this patriotic call, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are carrying on their campaign, proclaiming as they march, "East Asia is one; India must be liberated!" The sooner the only motive of the Imperial Army's advance is grasped by the Indian people in its clear light, the sooner will be the complete rout of the British power from India.

Winston Churchill claims that "in the midst of the present world crisis, Britain has pulled herself together as she never did before, and no nation under the sun can subdue her." In truth, the Britishers at present are revealing a true Anglo-Saxon trait of sheer stubbornness or tenacity. Especially her present system of communications and the intricate radio net-work all over the world, backed by her huge wartime appropriations, cannot be taken lightly. In the broadcasting field, the power and equipment of the B.B.C. of London as well as the Australian, Indian, Canadian, South African, and all other colonial broadcasting stations have been greatly improved upon, and their programs, under the Government supervision are varied in contents, cleverly mixing propaganda feature within news flashes and commentary remarks. Another surprising feature is their deliberately planned interference of foreign short wave broadcasts.

In radio propaganda programs, Britain cleverly conceal its nature by covering the news material from all angles, thus unconsciously drawing the attention and interest of the listeners, and later as the days pass, fills the air with real propaganda news. Even the official Government communique employs such intriguing tactics.

However, it cannot be denied that, in spite of such intriguing and camouflaging broadcasts Great Britain is slowly but surely collapsing, militarily, and materially, in manpower resources and in their fighting spirit. The final judgment day is now upon them.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The power of the spirit ruleth all wisdom;
One man in whom this power dwelleth
Will shake a hundred who are only learned:

He who possesseth this power of the spirit
Serveth humbly his Teacher,
Is suffered to sit at his side,
Comprehendeth his teaching,
Listeneth intently,
Pondereth well what he heareth,
And thus, gaining knowledge,
Doeth his duty well
And learneth more of the truth from each little thing that befalleth:

Through the power of the spirit
Earth keepeth her place, and the heavens above:

Through this,
Mountains, goods, men,
Brutes, birds, grasses, plants,
The deer on the plain,
Moths, insects, ants—
All life,
Is from moment to moment sustained:

For this reason,
Strive after the power of the spirit.

* * *

Thou knowest, O our God, the wayward hearts of men:
Thou knowest all the wandering paths by which they follow truth:

Lead us this day along the one true path,
Whereby the Goal is reached:

Wrestle within us, overcomingly,
With Sin and darkness:

To thee, O God,
Our soul do eager reverence,

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Argentina and U.S.

(From the Shanghai Times)

Recall of the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Adrien Escobar, cannot but be interpreted as a definite worsening in the relations between the South American republic and its big Pan-American quasi-neighbor in the north. This severe step, demonstrative enough on the part of the Farrell Government, seems to have been precipitated by a recent statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to which the Argentinians took prompt and indignant exception as impairing the dignity of their country, while it will be remembered that the United States already some time ago made it plain that Ambassador Norman Armour would not return to his post in Buenos Aires. Similarly the British Government, nowadays faithfully taking its cue from across the Atlantic, ordered home its own Ambassador, ostensibly for the purpose of consultation but in reality no doubt by way of adding to the diplomatic pressure brought to bear by Washington on the South Americans. In the circumstances the measure adopted by the Argentine Government must have become inevitable and a logical consequence of the troubled relations vis-a-vis the United States entertained by the government of General Farrell ever since he assumed power—relations which, for that matter, even before him never had been very cordial.

That this deterioration should occur at the present time is no surprise to those who in the recent past have witnessed the ever-growing appetite for territorial or political conquest evinced by the bosses in Washington, their arrogant and high-handed treatment of the lesser South American countries or their grotesque claims to predominance in practically every nook and corner of the world. In the case of Argentina Washington's alleged grievances are many and varied, but the substance of Yankee complaints is, of course, that the present gentine Government is "pro-Axis in its sympathies," thus exposing at once the political immaturity of Washington's aspirants to world rule. However, the manful stand taken by General Farrell and his cabinet in opposing vigorously United States interference in domestic Argentine affairs and, least of all, to accept meekly any sort of dictation from Washington in the matter of foreign policies, has not failed to arouse a great deal of admiration on the part of other South American republics, notably Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and perhaps also others plainly irritated by inordinate Yankee ambition and pretence. It will be interesting to watch further developments in the South American political arena, always charged with a certain amount of tension, and always likely to produce the most dramatic and wholly unpredictable turns.

But what is the most amazing of the lot is the brazen unconcern with which the Washington warlord gang—now hopelessly involved in a world-embracing conflict—have jettisoned what they once loudly trumpetted as their "good-neighbor" policy towards other American nations. If the current holocaust has brought no visible benefits so far to any of the American nations, it has at least served to tear the mask off hypocritical Uncle Sam and exposed him for the scheming charlatan he is in world affairs. Clearly, to the Argentinians all prattle about "Pan-American solidarity" and "hemispheric unity" is just so much dust in the eye to cover up the ambitious designs entertained in Washington circles for domination not only of the Western Hemisphere but for the Old World as well. The courage with which Argentina upholds her sovereign rights proves that the Yankee bosses in the high north will find no bed of roses below the equator in which to indulge in their childish dreams of either "hemispheric" or universal rule.

The Miscanthus

What a beautiful sight are the wide fields of miscanthus in the evening light, the white, withered leaves tossing in the wind; still better is it in spring to see the green ears beginning to shoot.

Take a stroll about one of the suburbs of Tokyo toward the end of September and you will find the miscanthus growing in every nook and corner. Some of the plants mingling with the smart-weed and autumn flowers gaze down into the water; some cover the fields and together with the smertia bimaculate and the daisy, guard the image of Jizosan; some grow on the edges of the harvest fields of rice, millet and buckwheat, where locusts and grasshoppers leap in and out; on some, the ears are only just beginning to shoot, while others fling up their tufted heads into the air; thread of silver, and threads of scarlet, casting alone or in groups, the lovely wild miscanthus charms the imagination.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A GENERAL SURVEY OF INDIA TODAY

Mixture of Many Races Makes Up Indian Populace

By FIROZKHAN NOON

In ages past India was an island separated by sea from her northern mountains, the Himalayas. This area gradually filled with silt brought down from the mountains and formed a fertile plain. To the north the mountain barrier stretches from Kashmir to Burma; its long range crested with snow peaks, including Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga, and its lower slopes clad with dense forests.

The length and breadth of India is about two thousand miles each way, with a coast line of four thousand miles. Out of a total area of 680,000,000 acres in British India (Princely India apart), 40 per cent is under cultivation, of which only 18 per cent is irrigated, the rest depending on rain. The chief crops are wheat, rice, cotton, millet, oilseeds, tea, rubber and sugar cane.

The country as a whole is dry, depending on the monsoon for her annual prosperity. In the month of June most of the country appears brown, but when the rains break, small patches of green fields appear, even in the sandy tracts of Rajputana, where the people depend almost entirely on rain, and are some of the poorest.

With the coming of the rains the intense heat is broken although the temperature from May remains high until the month of October when cooler weather returns.

Game abounds in the mountains and high plateaus of India; elephants, tiger, rhino and deer of all kinds, and gamebirds such as duck, chickor, quail and grouse, which are protected by law.

Fruits and flowers grow in profusion, and many varieties were introduced by the Mogul from Persia, particularly in the northwestern area. There are to be found orchards of almond, peach and apricot, whereas further south the main fruits are mangoes, bananas, passion-fruit and peepaws.

Invaded by Aryans

At the time of the Aryan invasion (about 2,000 B.C.), India was inhabited by a Dravidian race, a dark-skinned pastoral people, probably with Scythian blood in their veins. The fair skinned Aryan invaders from the Central Asian plateau (whose prayers to their gods were "for a thousand snowy winters), waged fierce war on the aborigines, drove them from the plains of Northern India, and reduced those who remained to a station of the lowest caste. They were called Sudras, and to them were allotted the most menial tasks; they acted as sweepers and executioners.

Mannu, the Hindu legislator, in his Institute (circa 600 B.C.) laid down these rules for their treatment. "Their abode shall be out of towns; their sole property shall consist of dogs and asses; their only clothes shall be those left by the dead; their ornaments shall be of rusty iron, and they shall wander from place to place, and no respectable person shall have intercourse with them."

The ancient legend of the Ramayana, in which the fair Sita, wife of Rama, is carried off by the black Demon King Ravan of Ceylon, has its basis in the warfare between the Dravidian aborigines and the Aryan invaders. As the centuries passed, other invaders swept through the mountain passes: Greeks, Tartars, Mongols, Persians, Turks and Afghans, all of whom imparted some of the characteristics of their race, tradition and culture to the people of Northern India.

South of a line drawn from Bombay to Calcutta are people of mainly Mongol blood, darker in color and smaller of stature than the Aryan stock of the North, and in the hills of Southern India completely primitive tribes are still to be found.

The Himalayas and Burma are inhabited by people of mainly Mongol blood, stocky of figure, with high cheekbones, whereas the people of the Northwest Frontier and Kashmir have the scimitar noses of Semitic origin.

Throughout India such extremes of race are to be found in the outlying regions; in the far south, whence they were driven before invading armies, and in the northern borderlands where trade routes through the mountain passes introduced new races. In the old days these routes linked up with the great camel routes of Central Asia; through the Khyber Pass the Afghanistan and Russia, through Gilgit in Kashmir to Turkestan, with its markets at Samarkand and Bokhara, through the Simla hills and Darjeeling to Tibet, and through Burma to China.

With their long life of sea coast, the Indians have always been a seafaring people; they built their own ships and plied a long-shore trade, eastward to the Malayan coast and westward to Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

India's modern maritime prosperity can be seen today in her flourishing sea-ports—Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the latter being the second largest city in the British Empire.

India contains one-sixth of the world's population, and one twenty-sixth of its area. Her 352,000,000 people (1931 census) constitute 75 per cent of British Empire's population.

PRIME REQUISITES FOR NEW ORDER

Knowledge of Human Nature, New Ideas Necessary

By KOJIRO SUGIMORI

Editor's Note: Professor Kojiro Sugimori, of Waseda University, discusses in the first number of the Gakan, three conditions for the establishment of the new order in Greater East Asia and in the world as follows:

There are many requisite conditions for the establishment of a new order both in East Asia and in the world but I will here deal specifically with three of them; firstly, we must have a clear insight into human nature, secondly, we must have complete command of modern ideas and, lastly, we must form a correct estimate of the interests and attitude of the Powers and must try to utilize and lead them wisely.

Taking the last-mentioned requisite first, the progress of scientific culture tends to intensify the tendency for the world to become unified. In consequence, things are inevitably moving in the direction of several strong Powers coordinating their comparatively weak neighboring States and races. This gives rise to rivalries, on the one hand, and cooperation, on the other, among these few strong Powers from motives of promoting their respective interests. For instance, as we see, America and Britain are cooperating with each other to fight their common foe, Germany, notwithstanding some discord developing between them in Western Asia. At the same time they are being increasingly harassed by the advance of the Soviet Union. The recent concentration of Anglo-American forces in Italy is generally regarded as a move to counter the vigorous advance of the Soviet Union in that quarter and in North Africa. Nor can it be denied that the creation of the second front was partly intended to check the westward advance of the Soviet Union, though its direct objective was to defeat Germany. Such Anglo-American fears are clearly discernible in the utterances attributed to J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of Union of South Africa. In any case, the Soviet advance into Eastern Europe seems now almost an accomplished fact. If the attitude of the Powers is to be determined in deliberate consideration of their fighting power and war aims, it is incumbent that Japan consider deeply, from both the national and international points of view, the policy she should pursue hereafter.

Rely On Self

We must carefully study the external circumstances such as have been described and must try to utilize and lead them wisely so as to facilitate the establishment of a new order. We must utilize these circumstances but also rely only upon the conscience, will and power of ourselves which we should cultivate and develop by our own efforts. This makes essential the first and second requisites, namely, a clear insight into human nature and a perfect command of modern ideas. When we take these two essentials as the basis of our action and have a firm grasp of them, our policy will function most effectually in and outside Greater East Asia.

The above statement may appear as irrelevant to the immediate needs of the moment, but it is not so. As a matter of fact, herein lies one essential need in the formulation of national policy. These considerations must be weighed by our country in shaping its course not only toward the nations within Greater East Asia but toward the Powers of the world outside it. Human nature is represented by economy, power, honor, cognition and theory, art, justice and sympathy. When a national policy is backed by a profound knowledge and proper appraisal of these things, it will exert great influence.

Perfect command of modern ideas is equally essential. By modern ideas are meant scientism, nationalism and such ideas ase are denoted with the adjectives of individual, popular and social. Scientism does not mean placing all problems under scientific control; it means the proper functioning of science. Science comprehends the universe. If we understand things, society and the world, our practice in regard to them necessarily begins. That is to say, science then passes into art. What is most important is practice, and understanding is essential to practice. As regards nationalism, its perfect mastery is one requisite for the establishment of a new order.

In short, for the establishment of a new order, it is important for us to try to utilize the circumstances and mental conditions prevailing among the Powers, on the one hand, and to gain command of human nature and modern ideas, on the other.